

# SPORTS

## WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

Soviet Gerasim Romanov, wrestlers have won the first places in eight divisions at the international "Petr Gyni" Cup which has ended in the Norwegian capital Oslo.

In the final bouts, the winners were Ralali Nasibullov, 68 kg, champion of the 1981 Summer Tournament of the Soviet Nations (under 68 kg), 1981 world champion Mikhail Mironov (under 68 kg), 71 kg, Taimuraz Apkhazava (under 68 kg), 82 kg, and Igor Kanyanov (under 68 kg), as well as Yevgeny Artyukhin (over 100 kg), ex-world champion Leon Karmashvili of Russia (under 48 kg), the 1981 world cup winner Karaman Madzhidov of Minsk (under 62 kg), and Vasily Furmanov of Kiev (under 52 kg).

## Rivals are known

The next, 14th European Table Tennis Championship, to be held in Moscow from April 11-22 this year, will be the most representative in the history of these contests. Table tennis players from 28 countries will play in the Small Sports Arena of the V. I. Lenin Central Stadium.

The championship will traditionally be started off by team events. The Soviet men's and women's teams will be among the 12 best in their subdivisions. The Soviet players will encounter national teams from West Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland. In preliminary contests, our table tennis players are to meet Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, West German, Polish and Italian competitors.

## GALA ON WATER

The 3rd International Synchro Swimming Tournament for the "Soviet Woman" magazine prize drew nearly 40 competitors from Bulgaria, Austria, Sweden, Cuba and the USSR. The singles' event was won by European silver medalist Alexandra Vorisich, of Austria.

Special attention centered on the duet competition, which has only recently been admitted to the Summer Olympics programme. The winners were Havana college students Natalia Prieto and Teresa Perez, and Yelena Kulikova and Irina Poyarkina of the USSR who ran up to them.

Olya SHIRONINA

In the photo: Natalia Prieto and Teresa Perez in action.

Photo by Andrey Kuznetsov

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the edition of both



Having won the third, decisive match in the finals over Zalgiris, the CAC basketball players have again become USSR champions. In this photo: a tense moment during the match.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

## YOUTHFUL BIATHLONERS COMPETE

André Schmischi, of the GDR, has won the 15 km event at the world junior biathlon championship at Chamonix, France. Last year's 10 km world champion now clocked 34 min 01.01 sec with a three-minute penalty.

Sergei Antonov, of the USSR, placed second in 34:02.07 (1) and his teammate Valery Medvedev third, in 34:48.09. Another Soviet participant, Pavel Antipov, came fourth in 35:40.02.



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## THEY WILL COMPETE IN OTTAWA

The USSR Figure Skating Federation has named the national team for the world championships to be held in Ottawa, Canada, on March 19-24.

Few changes have been made to the side which competed at the Olympics — the new additions are the young dancing pair of Lyudmila Kholova and Andrei Kholin, coached by Irina Rodina, and the already well-established duo of Yelena Belanova and Alexei Soloviyov, trained by Lyudmila Pakhomova.

The team is led by pairs Olympic winners Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasylyev, aided

by Olympic pairs bronze medalists Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov.

Other chief dancing hopefuls are Olympic silver medalists Natalya Bessmertnyaya and Andrei Bukin and the new discovery, bronze Olympic medalists Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko.

Olympic bronze medalist Irina Ivanova and youthful European bronze medalist Anna Kondrasheva will enter the women's singles, while European champion Alexander Fadeyev and Vladimir Kozin are expected to average their past Olympic showing in the men's category.

## RUGBY PLAYERS AFTER 'WINTER REST'

The 20th European rugby championship in group A resumed after the winter recess with a game between France and Italy. Also included were another four teams, among them the Soviet one. The winners of this tournament, France who did poorly last season placing behind Romania, Italy and the USSR, beat Italy, the silver medalists, 33-16 (12-3), in the town of Chalon-sur-Saône.

This was the sixth game of the tournament. Romania, leading with seven points, beat the USSR and Poland but lost to

France. France continues underdog with a game less. All indications are that the French are not going to repeat last year's mistakes. They are in second place with six points. Italy are third with five points from three games and the USSR fourth with four points from two games.

The USSR will next play against Morocco in Casablanca on May 6, Poland in Warsaw on May 20, and with France in Moscow on May 31.

Points MIKHAIL

## IN PREPARATION FOR THE FINAL GAMES

The national teams of Belgium, West Germany, France and Spain have played friendlies in preparation for the final matches of the European Championship.

Friendship scheduled for the summer in France. Belgium, 0-1 to the West Germans. Paris. At the Parc des Princes Stadium, where the opening and final matches of the European Championship are to be played the French beat at least heat Britain 2-0.

The French captain, Michel Platini, voted best footballer last year, did splendidly. He not only scored goals, but also maintained complete control of the center of the field, muzzling his opponents' attacks.

Luxembourg, Spain had difficulty in defeating Luxembourg 1-0.

Throughout the first half, Spain were unable to break through the well-organized defense mounted by the Luxembourg team.

Reinforcing their game by moving some replacement during the break, the Spanish finally scored their only goal.

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## KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: WE PROCEED FROM OUR DESIRE TO STRENGTHEN PEACE

The policy which the Soviet leadership has collectively developed and implemented both in this country and elsewhere, will continue.

This was stressed by Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee during his meeting with the President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDP) and chairman of this party's faction at the Bundestag who is now in Moscow.

The continuity in our foreign policy means that and foremost Konstantin Chernenko emphasized that we must do whatever we can to make our world catastrophe impossible. It means that we should seek to achieve a real turnaround in the progress of development of events in the world. It means we should move along the road of equitable cooperation between states, based on peaceful coexistence. This is the spirit in which we are ready to act jointly with all political and public forces, with all governments which pursue similar objectives.

Konstantin Chernenko dwelt upon the problem of halting the arms race and in this connection, on 1959-1965 negotiations. He pointed out with regret that the US Government shows no signs of making an agreement on nuclear arms limitations and reductions on the basis of reciprocity and equal security.

The US and NATO attempt to put us under no additional strategic threat by deploying in Western Europe American

first-strike nuclear weapons, are naturally challenged not by surrendering our positions, but rather by taking necessary defense countermeasures.

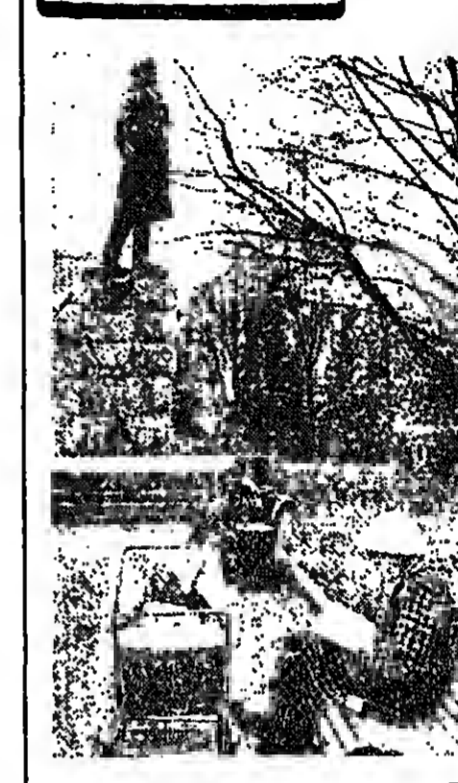
The Soviet Union is prepared to return to the previous position not because of considerations of prestige, we simply do not want the danger of war to continue to grow in Europe and the whole world. In other words, we proceed from our desire to strengthen peace.

The Soviet Union has always been and always will be on the side of the just cause of the Arab peoples, their struggle against Israeli aggression, and their right to freedom, independence, and a just peace in the Middle East.

This was stated in Damascus by Gaidar Aliyev, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers during a short working visit to Syria to meet Syria's President Hafez al-Assad, Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Kasseem and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Halim Khaddam.

In assessing US actions in the Middle East, Aliyev stressed

## MOSCOW SIGHTS



There are about 30 monuments to Vladimir Lenin to the capital, including this one which stands before the Lenin Electromechanical Factory in Pavlovskaya St. (left photo). The monument to Minin and Pozharsky in Red Square is the first piece of sculpture to be erected in Moscow. Unveiled in 1810 it gave expression to the patriotic sentiments inspired by the expulsion of Napoleon from Moscow in 1812. It commemorates the achievement of the Russian people who two centuries earlier, in 1612, had liberated their country from foreign invaders. The monument shows Kozma Minin, one of the leaders of the people's militia against the Polish and Lithuanian intervention, as he summons prince Pozharsky to take military command of the militia.



## In support of the Arab people

### FACTS AND EVENTS

● The Pentagon is going to increase the number of US troops in Western Europe. L. Korb, US Assistant Secretary of Defense, has declared that the Pentagon will have 326,4 thousand men and officers in Western Europe in 1985. The increase is made necessary by the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe, he said.

● The armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan enjoy active support from the population in their continuing operations aimed at liquidating the counter-revolutionary gangs. According to the Bakhter news agency, about 200 bandits were killed recently in various provinces of that country. Large quantities of foreign-made arms and ammunition have been captured.

● A special customs unit has been set up by the Nigerian Government to fight the illegal export of oil. Its unlawful transportation abroad is tankers, tankers and even in barrels is inflicting considerable damage on the Nigerian economy. An operation conducted by Nigerian customs officers in the port of Lagos has resulted in the detention of 11 tankers with contraband oil.

● "No to cruise missiles", "No to the arms race" — these were the slogans carried by thousands of Canadians who took to the streets in Ottawa, Toronto, Halifax, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and other cities. The anti-war demonstrators demanded that the agreement with the USA which has allowed the Pentagon to turn the country of the maple leaf into a testing ground for US cruise missiles be cancelled.

## CHALLENGER MATCHES



The men's challenger final chess series has begun in Vilnius, capital of Soviet Lithuania.

The first game between Soviet Grandmasters Gari Kasparov (White) and Vasily Smyslov was tied in the 34th move.

In Split, Irina Levitina beat Lidiya Semyonova in the 48th move in the second game of the women's final challenger match and now leads with 1.5-0.5.

The match is on Gari Kasparov (left) facing Vasily Smyslov.

## AMERICANS CONDEMN WHITE HOUSE MILITARISM

New York. The sharp deterioration in Soviet-American relations is a result of the foreign and military policies of the Reagan administration, said Paul Vnukne, a prominent American

### ENCROACHMENTS INTO ETHIOPIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Welde has resolutely condemned the unprovoked encroachment of the United States into the Sudan from the United States. Addressing a press conference here, he declared that the setting up of this "air bridge" provides graphic evidence of the existence of the "Washington-Khartoum" axis whose aim is to encroach on the independence of Ethiopia and to subvert its territorial integrity. The frantic airlifting of American weapons to the Sudan also shows that the government in Khartoum has no sincere desire to take part in a constructive dialogue to normalize relations between the two neighboring states. On its part, he stressed, Ethiopia reaffirms its desire to live in peace with the Sudan on the basis of respect for the principles of national unity and territorial integrity.

However, his country will never yield to imperialist blackmail, and in the present situation it is not considered expedient to hold the conference scheduled in Nairobi between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

At the end of last week, the first Vice-President of the Sudan Omer Mohammed al-Tayeb made an official announcement on his return from Washington about the establishment of the "air bridge" between the two countries for urgent airlifting of American weapons to the Sudan. In this respect, political observers have expressed the opinion that the United States is attempting to aggravate Sudanese-Ethiopian relations and to create another hotbed of tension in Africa.

political figure and former director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Addressing a conference convened by a number of public organizations, he condemned Washington's attempts to solve international issues by military force. The United States must base its relations with the USSR on the principle of interest in the implementation of arms control, and not on giving a boost to the arms race, he pointed out.

The present administration has embarked on a road of confrontation with the Soviet Union, which is fraught with the threat of nuclear war, said retired Rear-Admiral G. Larocque, executive director of the Defense Information Centre. He called on the White House to reverse its dangerous policies. Former Senator Frank Church, who is a prominent political leader, accused Washington of having no political realism. In an article in "The Washington Post," he points out that the rabid anti-Communism of the present American leaders makes them cling tenaciously to their totally discredited line of conduct in the international arena.

## RESPONSE Elections in El Salvador: a superfarce to beat them all

It is not the first time that Washington has masterminded all manner of shameful farces but the "presidential elections" in El Salvador scheduled for March 25 will go down in history, without doubt, as a superfarce to beat them all.

First, the outcome of the elections is decided in advance. The Salvadoran authorities are offered a rather peculiar choice — they have to vote for either the rightists or the ultra-rightists. Both Napoleon Duarte and Roberto D'Aubuisson, the chief candidates, are tyrants and cruel hangers-on responsible for the death of 45,000 of their compatriots.

Second, the "election campaign" itself has unprecedented character. In El Salvador it was marked by unheard-of repression and intimidation of potential voters — the aim being to drum up "massive" support for



I heard that in Italy there is a shortage of people for granting historical monuments.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalkin

the elections. The blood-stained regime threatens those who refuse to vote with all conceivable punishments. Such is the triumph of "democracy" in El Salvador: you either get a bullet in your head or you vote for a president who will guarantee you receive the same bullet, but a little later.

The White House is also very active. It has heavily provided the Salvadoran authorities with 4,000,000 dollars for the organization of the elections. Extreme violence and the lack of ammunition in the Salvadoran army for how can there be "free expression" of will without arms? It started pushing through the Senate a bill on urgent military aid for the regime. Finally, 2,000 American troops are being moved to the Honduran border with El Salvador for participation in American-Hon-

duran games designed to show support for the authorities in El Salvador. This, together with the dispatch of the aircraft carrier "America" to the region, boils down to logistic support for the elections.

El Salvador is ravaged, a third of its people are unemployed, and the "death squads" are terrorizing the nation. The country needs peace, justice, and this is being fought for by the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front fighters who enjoy wide support among the people. Washington, however, is indifferent to the latter's aspirations. Its chief aim and goal is to strengthen the regime, to give it the semblance of "legitimacy" with the help of pseudo elections, and to directly bolster its military might in order to defend the interests of American capital.

Nikolai ZABORIN

## CHILEANS CONTINUE THEIR STRUGGLE

Buenos Aires. Chilean union leaders have appealed all working people to try to close their shops to a single possible strike. In the last round they have adopted a tactic that the labour centre unite the broadest and working people for the sake of basic human rights.

The main purpose of the union organization is to "wage a relentless, effective struggle against dictatorship, to restore democracy, to unite actions and bring to an end the domination of the hated regime."

Chilean factory and workers, says Rodolfo Sa, the Chairman of the Central National de Trabajadores, demand the restoration of democracy in Chile as a change of the present situation prevailing in that country, despite repeated promises continue for the day of national protest to be held on March 22. Workers will be joined by a day of protest by the union political parties, including the National Democratic Movement (Movimiento Democrático y Socialista).

## Disturbances in Pakistan

Delhi. Broad sections of Pakistan's population are opposing the country's military regime. There has been a wave of student unrest in Punjab and in north-west border provinces.

Discontent with the military rule in Pakistan is shown by those who usually respect the authorities.

## Saboteurs on the air

Warsaw. In the first months of the present year, Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish have been actively "analysing" the life and work of people's power in Poland, writes the "Trybuna" newspaper. Those responsible for the Radio Free Europe and Voice of America broadcasts are doing their utmost to cast a slur on the forty-year-old Polish Republic.

Second, there is still the threat from the south where Israel keeps its occupation army and may at any time launch it against the national patriotic forces. Tel Aviv has repeatedly claimed that should Beirut abrogate the agreement, Israel would not withdraw her troops from the country.

Due to US-Israeli policies, the Lebanese Secretary Amin Gemayel was faced by the following choice: either to reject the agreement and thus open the way for the national dialogue and reconciliation or, by supporting it, to plunge the country into the mainstream of a fresh bitter civil war. He chose the first option.

At the UN Security Council the USA refused to guarantee Lebanon against armed or any other interference in the event that the "multinational forces" be replaced by UN troops, as suggested by France. The indications are that Washington is still hoping to regain lost ground in the country with the help of Israel and her agents there.

Hypocritical statements typical of such "assessments" are made by "experts on Polish affairs" who dominate the air.

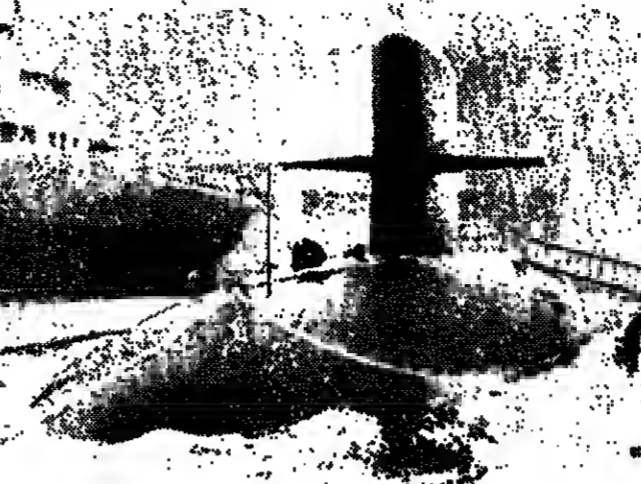
Such statements are a reflection of the deliberate distortion of reality in the warped picture presented by NATO saboteur headquarters, the newspaper editors, and the radio stations. Via slander and lies, accusations they try to cast a shadow over and to play down the obvious progress in the development of Polish society and the immense achievements realized under the leadership of the party, of Polish communists over the past forty years of people's power.

The shipyards of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Co. Ltd. in Kobe held a ceremony at which they handed over to the Japanese Navy the first Japanese missile submarine "Nadashio" (to the photo), it will be equipped with the American Harpoon missiles, which can hit ships at a distance of up to 110 kilometres. Japanese newspapers evaluate the launching of the sub as a new step in the preparations for blockading international waters in the Far East and in the 1,800-mile zone which Washington demands that Tokyo should police.

Photo by AP-TASS

## CONTRADICTIONS CONCERNING 'ACCIDENT'

San Francisco. The death of a worker C. Mish in the hospital of the American city of Las Vegas, Nevada. According to the medical bulletin, the cause of death was serious injuries to his internal organs and broken bones after an accident at the Ralston Mesa testing range during tests of a nuclear device in the same state.



It was earlier reported that a ten nuclear device appeared on the surface of the range after an underground explosion. Fifteen people who were in the epicenter of the explosion were wounded. Commenting on the accident, the press noted considerable disparity between the facts and the public statements by the authorities concerning the causes. A spokesman for the Energy Department T. Clark maintained at a press conference that the chosen accident, however, the "Los Angeles Times" wrote that shortly before the test geologists had thoroughly examined the granite rock in the area of the range and discovered no anomalies.

In view of this, specialists noted the possibility that the nuclear device exploded at the range had a yield higher than was previously announced.

This and other facts bring into question the American compliance with the 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Undersea Nuclear Weapon Tests and the 1976 Treaty on Undersea Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes which the United States has not yet ratified.

## Science and technology

### A VERSATILE HELPER

The World of Robots company of the USA has developed a general-purpose robot. It gives its master through a built-up speech synthesizer, can give you various items, plays various table games. It is especially helpful in dusting the apartment — a true indispensable and very careful helper. Its sensors enable the robot to distinguish between the objects at a distance of 7.5 metres, to record unknown sounds, and to measure the temperature of objects some 10 to 15 metres away from it. When there is no one in the apartment, it can be switched to a police receiver and inform the police about any intruder or noise. Moreover, its two sensors signal about the appearance of smoke, carbon dioxide or unusually high radiation.

### WITH THE HELP OF GENETIC SURGERY

For several years now Hungarian scientists have been conducting experiments with the aim of obtaining insulin from genetic surgery. Their theoretical assumption is simple: if the gene governing the production of insulin in the human body is implanted in a bacterium and

granted on to heredity matter, the bacterium will start producing insulin. Chance helped the researchers to obtain the required bacteria culture: in a benign tumour of the pancreas removed from a patient they found bacteria with genes controlling insulin production. Genetic surgery was then used to make the bacteria produce insulin, from which insulin could be commercially obtained, the MTI news agency reports.

### SHOCK RECORDER FOR FRAGILE GOODS

More often than not devices and other fragile articles are broken because of mishandling during transportation. However, it is very difficult to persuade a carrier that the delicate cargo has undergone excessive shocks or vibration.

In France, they have started manufacturing a miniature vibration recorder. This is a system of balls and springs contained in a plastic casing. It is pre-adjusted to a certain impact acceleration (5 to 300 times greater than the free fall acceleration) and packed together with the products to be dispatched. Any shocks above the present threshold will result in disengagement of initially symmetrically placed balls which will immediately be detected upon unpacking.

## OF INTEREST

### Scrambling for glory

Spanish chef Alfonso Gonzalez has proved it possible to eat the eels not by frying big ships but using a special pan, too. He designed such a pan 3.8 metres across and 115 centimetres high, and fitted it with a small engine and two compact sails. The contraption sailed from the Euro River, reached the Mediterranean and ultimately moored at the French shores. After covering 4,000 kilometres, the captain of the K. limonier ship as Alfonso named his frying-pan, announced

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### RELYING ON SANCTIONS

Commenting on the amendments to the Export Control Act adopted by the United States Senate, which expires on March 31 this year, PRAVDA notes that it is a rather lengthy amendment which essentially gives a new interpretation to the document.

The new trade restrictions are for political reasons, introduced at a time when great deal is being said in Washington about on "honest dialogue" with the Soviet Union, and about a desire for mutual understanding between our two nations. How are we to understand this? So far, the present American administration has only confined itself to words. There is never any time for practical steps to put into effect, or else they are diametrically opposite to the statements made.

One thing cannot be doubted. For any genuine improvement in Soviet-American relations, including areas like trade, it is necessary to have good will on both sides, and not from the Soviet Union alone. Recent experience has shown that all attempts taken by Washington to dictate its will along with sanctions and embargoes imposed by the White House invariably damage the United States itself.

### WHO IS AGAINST A STRONG INDIA?

Many of those who today commit crimes in Punjab have undergone special training under the direction of Islamabad and CIA instructors, writes the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. It is also known that Dillon, one of the leaders of the secessionist movement for the creation of the state of "Khalistan," who has long been involved with the US secret services, flies between the USA and Pakistan.

What is behind the US special services' subversive activity against India? First of all, Washington's discontent over India's non-aligned policy. US ruling circles do not conceal their contempt for that country's independent and principled foreign policy which is expressed in its support for the Arab peoples' struggle against Israel's expansionist actions, in India's solidarity with the peoples of the south of Africa, in its recognition of the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in the country's realistic stand on the Afghan question, and of course in India's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Finally, India's firm policy aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace hinders the realization of the Pentagon's dangerous designs to establish US military control over the region. This is precisely why the existence of a strong and stable India does not suit ruling circles in the USA.

### ATTACKS AGAINST THE UNITED NATIONS

Recently, the United Nations has been subjected to particularly vicious attacks by reactionary forces, writes SOFIA-ISTRESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. An active role in this unscrupulous campaign is being played by the Israeli Zionists. An example is provided by a letter sent to the UN Secretary General, J. Perez de Cuellar by Israel's envoy Yehuda Blum who accused the United Nations of becoming a forum against Zionism.

Everyone knows the reason for Tel Aviv's bizzarous which stems from the unconditional support given by the United States and international Zionism. It is as a result of diplomatic manoeuvres from Washington and large-scale American economic and military aid that Israel dares to carry out its aggressive actions, seeking to change the political map of the Middle East to its liking.

The slanderous inventions of the Israeli ruling clique against the United Nations serve as evidence that the Zionists supported by the United States seriously believe in the possibility of Tel Aviv continuing to ignore and violate the UN Charter and to break the commonly accepted standards of international law. However, the tropes of the Zionist rulers will prove futile.

### HOW 'CRUSADERS' ARE GROWN

KOMMUNISTSKAYA PRAVDA writes that recently a new official initiative was put forward in the United States in the area of international youth exchange. First and foremost it provides for a sharp increase in exchange between young leaders from "industrialized democratic states."

What is the purpose behind this initiative from Washington? These aims are far-reaching — to educate on site generations of successors, to shape the leading officials of the future, to inculcate the principles and values popular to the United States, and to strengthen European organizations which support the Atlantic alliance.

This initiative is an attempt to justify in the minds of young people from other countries that NATO is synonymous with peace, and that the threat comes from the Soviet Union. Many million of dollars are earmarked for the brainwashing of the younger generation who, as the US president admits, have in recent years been dominated by anti-American sentiments.

he was planning some time soon to cross the Atlantic aboard an eight-metre-high bottle.

### Money more important than health

The number of smokers in Great Britain has decreased over the past ten years by one-third. This was announced in the press with obvious pride by ecologists of British anti-smoking societies. They stressed in particular that the result, which went contrary to government forecasts, had been achieved without government support. Tobacco sales supply the Treasury

### No buyers

300 million yen (about 1.22 million dollars) — is the cost of a wedding gown exhibited at a Tokyo hotel. It is decorated with 20,000 pearls and 63 diamonds, the largest one weighing 47.84 carats. The designer, Yumi Katsura, who specializes in wedding attire, said she spent five months making it. "What kind of a buyer did the designer have in mind?—ask the local papers. To date there are no takers for the gown, not even millionaires

## VIEWPOINT

# LEBANON: THE DANGER REMAINS

The decision to convene a conference in Lausanne as a prelude to a ceasefire in Lebanon was the outcome of a whole range of substantive changes which recently occurred in this country.

The Italian and British military contingents left Beirut. The American Marines were moved to the Sixth Fleet ships, and the French have decided to withdraw their troops in the nearest future having become convinced of the disgrace which could befall them for playing up to the American policy of "arm twisting" in Lebanon.

Thus exploded the myth of the peace-keeping mission of the "multinational force" of several NATO states in that country. And it happened not by itself, but as a result of stubborn resistance by the Front for National Salvation now leading the struggle for the freedom and in-

dependence of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people.

The fleeing of the "multinational force" from Beirut indicates that the solution of the Lebanese problem has entered a new stage. The talks between the Lebanese and Syrian protagonists in Damascus ended by Lebanon abrogating the oppressive agreement with Israel forced on it by the Americans on May 17 last year and with the help of which Washington tried to make the Lebanese Government follow the anti-Arab Camp David line.

As admitted by "The New York Times," this agreement was not a hoody signed document. Israel had seized a third of the country while the USA mounted heavy pressure on the Beirut authorities. The price of the "withdrawal" of Israeli troops amounted to the loss of

Beirut's sovereignty over southern Lebanon and to the establishment of Lebanon's complete dependence on Tel Aviv in the most important aspects of foreign policy. The key agreement virtually turned Lebanon into a protectorate of Israel.

The national patriotic forces naturally could not reconcile themselves to that. Mass demonstrations by Muslim soldiers from the army led to a situation in which Washington's strategists were deprived of the hope of doing away with the Lebanese patriots at the hands of the Lebanese themselves. In these conditions the presence of the "multinational force" acquired a peculiarly interventionist nature.

Now there are practically no American forces left in Beirut. But this does not mean that there is no longer any outside threat for the Lebanese — it still hangs over the country.

First, the US misled the — the



Eduard RYABTSEV

Sixth Fleet — is still lying close to the Lebanese shores. The emergency visit to Beirut by Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger produced nothing but anxiety among the Lebanese. Long bitter experience has taught them that "peace missions" junkies by high-placed American emissaries only lead to new heavy bloodshed.

Second, there is still the threat from the south where Israel keeps its occupation army and may at any time launch it against the national patriotic forces. Tel Aviv has repeatedly claimed that should Beirut abrogate the agreement, Israel would not withdraw her troops from the country.

Due to US-Israeli policies, the Lebanese Secretary Amin Gemayel was faced by the following choice: either to reject the agreement and thus open the way for the national dialogue and reconciliation or, by supporting it, to plunge the country into the mainstream of a fresh bitter civil war. He chose the first option.

At the UN Security Council the USA refused to guarantee Lebanon against armed or any other interference in the event that the "multinational forces" be replaced by UN troops, as suggested by France. The indications are that Washington is still hoping to regain lost ground in the country with the help of Israel and her agents there.

## HOME NEWS

### Round the Soviet Union

WITHOUT LEAVING THEIR LECTURE-ROOM THE STUDENTS OF THE CIVIL AVIATION ACADEMY IN LENINGRAD CAN LEARN TO PILOT PLANES THROUGH BUSY "AIR-CROSSINGS" RIGHT TO THE RUNWAY OF THE AIRDROME. They can do it by means of the newly introduced complex with the "Star" electronic system, which simulates air traffic control in the zone of a large airport.

ANCIENT SONGS AND DANCES OF THE INHABITANTS FROM THE KOMMANDORSKIYE ISLANDS WERE REVIVED IN THE REPERTOIRE OF THE UNANGAN (ALEUT) AMATEUR ENSEMBLE, WHICH PERFORMED FOR THEIR COUNTRYMEN. The ensemble was set up a little more than a year ago but it has already become popular on the native island in the Pacific Ocean. The artists showed the original art of Aleuts in the reamers, pearl workers, logger and liverick-breaders of Kamchaka. They also performed in Moscow.

WATER FROM THE DNIPIER RIVER HAS REACHED THE CITY OF KHARKOV, AN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE IN THE UKRAINE. It comes along new 150-kilometre aqueduct which starts in the Dniester-Danube Canal. The aqueduct, which is electronically controlled, has a number of high-pressure pumping stations which lift the water to a height of nearly one hundred metres.



## A FAMILY ENSEMBLE

The Migulyuk family (photo) lives in the town of Chernovoy in the Ukraine. Vyacheslav and Nise Migulyuk have eight children. As in the case with all big families, the parents have a lot of their hands. The Migulyuks' favourite pastime in which they all take part is singing.

Indeed the amateur Chernobivsky ensemble which they founded is very popular both in their home town and in Moscow, where they have even performed at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

Amateur family groups, such as the one created by the Migulyuks are quite common in this country — there are many in Mordovia, the Baltic republics, Uzbekistan and the Caucasus. And they quite often develop into fully-fledged amateur folk ensembles. Starting off by giving performances to neighbours and friends, they go on to perform in neighbouring villages and towns, as well as in other republics.

The best of the family groups appear on the popular national TV look at programme "Braden out the Circle". It has a vast audience as there are now 25,000,000 people in this country involved in the amateur arts. After their day's work or studies are over they hurry off to take part to amateur theatricals, in choreographic or photo studios and folk ensembles.

### 1,000,000 million kilowatt-hours of energy

Power stations in the Irkutsk Region have now registered 1,000,000 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy. This marked the 30th anniversary of large-scale power industry in Siberia.

Today the power stations of the Irkutsk area, such as the Irkutskaya, the Bratskaya, the Il'minskaya hydro-power stations and a number of thermal power stations, generate more than 60,000 million kilowatt-hours of energy a year. The power industry of the region has become a basis for the development of enormous energy-intensive complexes for the production of aluminium, cellulose, and the products of chemistry and petrochemistry.

At the beginning of this year the Irkutsk power system began operating at maximum capacity. Along with power transmission lines electrical energy is also being supplied to the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Baidar-Amur Railway.

### Reservoir in the Caucasus

A reservoir holding more than four million cubic metres of water will guarantee such harvests of grain, vegetables and fruit in the north of Azerbaijan, a republic in the Caucasus. Over two thousand hectares of land in the Caucasus mountain ranges will be brought to life.

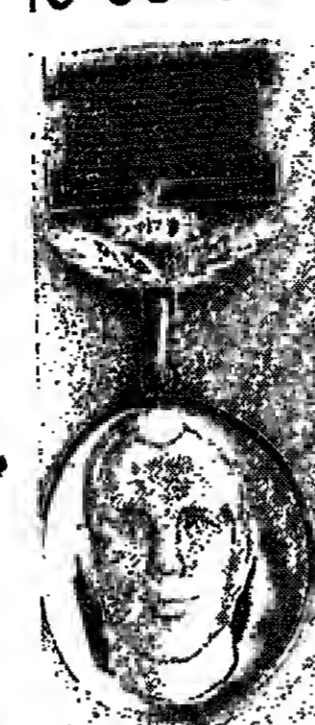
The reservoir, a kilometre and a half above the sea level, is the 4th project for inter-regional water transfer in the north of Azerbaijan.

Today, every fourth hectare in the republic is irrigated.

At present, over 300 reservoirs are contributing towards better harvests in Azerbaijan. It is intended to increase their number by one-third before the 11th five-year plan period comes to an end in 1985. Under the Soviet Food Programme, the area of irrigated land in the republic, as compared with the previous five-year period, is to be doubled.

## HOME NEWS

### THE FIRST MAN TO GO UP INTO SPACE



On March 9, this country will be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary since the birth of the world's first traveller in space, Yuri Gagarin. It was nearly 23 years ago, on April 12, 1961, that Vostok, the first spaceship, took him on a voyage into the Universe.

Below we reprint some of the tributes paid by prominent people all over the world to this outstanding success of Soviet science and technology.

In his speech, Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Indian Prime Minister, noted that the successful Soviet launching of a manned spacecraft and his return to Earth was a striking scientific achievement and above all of Soviet scientists. This is a real triumph for mankind, he said. It must make us think even more about the insanity of wars on our small planet.

Bernard Lovell, Director of the Jodrell Bank Observatory in Britain, described Yuri Gagarin's flight as the greatest scientific achievement in the history of mankind.

To mark the fiftieth anniversary since the birth of the world's first astronaut, the USSR Cosmonauts' Federation has issued a Yuri Gagarin jubilee medal. It will be awarded to scientists, designers, engineers, cosmonauts and other specialists who design space rocket technology, take part in training cosmonauts, and in testing and launching space probes.

The medal can be awarded to foreign nationals for achievements in the exploration of the cosmos and in promoting the cause of international scientific cooperation in space. The medal will also be presented to writers and journalists for their contribution to publicizing achievements in space.



The Yuri Gagarin jubilee medal.

### International awards to students of architecture

The principle of a mechanism for the award of a home designed by students of architecture from the Academy of Arts in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital. The house is assembled out of wooden parts which are saturated with an anti-fire-retardant compound. A family can build a house like this in one week. They can decide for themselves how many storeys their house will have and on the number of rooms and general lay-out. This original design has won the young architects an award from the French Architecture Association which organized a contest of students' projects held under UNESCO sponsorship.

A model for the building of a touring theatre designed by students from the Tbilisi Academy of Arts won high praise from the International organization of stage workers and theatrical technicians.

The versatile building can be transformed in a matter of minutes. It need be, like houses and the street on which the theatre building is put up can be turned into an impromptu selling.

The young architects have also designed modern residential houses which have been built in the old part of Tbilisi.

### KAMCHATKA VOLCANO ERUPTS

The crater of the Bezymyanny volcano, one of the most active volcanoes on Kamchatka, a peninsula in this country's Far East, has come to life. A column of ash and gases has risen nearly 2,000 metres into the air, and red hot avalanches stream down the lava cupola into the crater. Dozens of steam and gas jets gush sky high.

The eruption was observed by volcanologists, flying over the area. A group of scientists are getting ready to land there in study the nature of the current processes. The pulse of the volcano is being monitored by seismic stations.

The volcano, which for a long time had been considered inactive, achieved notoriety after a catastrophic blast on March 30, 1956, which broke apart a third of its summit. It has since periodically come to life.

Major oil and gas, coal, non-ferrous metal and other raw material bases are in the established in the vast expanses — beyond the Urals and prospecting along the sea shelf will continue on a larger scale. True, this requires considerable outlays, special low-temperature technology and new means for transporting natural resources.

### Improved road surface for deserts

Road builders in the Caspian area believe that before long asphalt will no longer be needed to build and repair motorways. A cheaper and stronger type of road surface has been invented by scientists from the Institute of Petroleum Chemistry and Natural Salts, at the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. Its main component is petroleum bituminous rocks from local oil fields, and refuse from the polypropylene industry.

Asphalt is little suitable for desert roads. A year or two after being laid, it crumbles and hedges due to excess moisture from the soil and the slanting roofs a new coat of paint.

The restored monument will be used by the regional library as a book repository.

### LIBRARY IN AN OLD CATHEDRAL

The 18th-century Soviet Transfiguration Cathedral of the Abraham monastery in Smolensk, in the Russian Federation, has been restored to its original look.

The cathedral was ravaged during World War II, when German fascists took its brickwork apart. Prior to restoration, researchers had a lot of handicrafts to do. Master masons at restoration workshops laid a new entrance porch, decorated the windows with tracery, stucco mouldings and gave the walls and the slanting roofs a new coat of paint.

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## Stronger than steel

Milling cutters which are now being produced commercially at the Sestroretsk tool-making factory in the Leningrad Region, can cut hard metals, such as tempered steel, at the high speed of thirty metres per second.

At the same time as ensuring the preset shape of the mechanical object, the cutter strengthens the surface layer of the metal. After this sort of machining there is no need to

polish the milled part, as in one run, the cutter, which operates noiselessly, does as much grinding as twenty runs of a grinding wheel.

Machine-tool operators have thus been provided with a new generation of cutters. By taking advantage of the qualities of synthetic cutting materials, engineers have created a technology which increases the efficiency of the tools dozens of times.

The new milling cutters are partly made of alloy, a superhard synthetic material. They last much longer than previous models, although they cost about the same.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### FIVE YEARS BETWEEN ELECTIONS

The changes which have taken place in the life of the Soviet people during the five years since the previous elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet are described in an article in the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

Real per capita income, which is the most general indicator of growth in living standards, has gone up by 13 per cent. This is one of the highest rates in the world. There is also a notable rise in the monetary incomes of the population. Compared with five years ago, the wages and salaries of factory and office workers have gone up by 14 per cent, and of collective farmers — by more than a quarter. There has been a 22 per cent increase in payments and benefits from the public consumption funds which now amount to an average of 493 rubles per person a year. Fifty million people, or every fifth Soviet citizen, have improved their housing conditions over the past five years.

Every year more and more measures are taken by the state to improve material standards and the cultural level of the Soviet people. In this respect, the social programme for the current economic year is no exception. The measures it envisages encompass all spheres of life — recreation and labour, incomes and consumption, housing conditions and everyday life, as well as cultural activities and spare time. There is one exceptional feature about the programme, however — in 1984 the most important indices of growth in national well-being will increase faster than last year, and even faster than the targets envisaged in the present five-year plan.

#### WIND IN THE SERVICE OF MAN

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reports on recent successful tests of a proving range outside Moscow of the prototype of an advanced wind-powered electric station. Though it was set up in an area not prone to high wind, on an average wind speed of 4 mps the unit had a capacity of 224 W. It is believed that a wind speed of 8 mps, would raise its capacity eightfold.

Among the areas in this country with constant high winds in the northern coastline stretching far several thousand kilometres, the newspaper points out. The mean annual wind speed there exceeds 8 mps. Were rational use to be made of the stations they could help to solve the power demand in such regions. Among other windy areas are the Rostov and Volgograd regions, northern Kazakhstan, the mountain regions of the Crimea, and the Pacific coastline. Moscow engineers are working hard to design reliable, high-powered wind stations.

In the current five-year plan period it is already planned to begin constructing one of these electric stations in a high wind area, the newspaper notes.

Researchers are looking for ways to make fuller use of wind power. Constant wind flows known as jet flows have been spotted in the temperate zone eight to ten kilometres above sea level close to the border of the troposphere and stratosphere. Gale-force winds of 80 to 100 mps hold sway there. Over Moscow, for instance, at this altitude there are winds at 40 mps. So why not erect wind stations in the sky. Appropriate designs have already been developed in this country.

#### HOW TO USE COAL FROM THE KANSK-AND-ACHINSK FIELD

A scientific and technical programme designed by Soviet specialists to provide the answer to this question is described in the NTR PROBLEMY I RESHENIYA magazine.

The Kansk-and-Achinsk brown coal field is unique. Located in the Krasnoyarsk Territory in Siberia, it stretches for eight hundred kilometres in the Kemerovo and Irkutsk regions. At shallow depths it has a geological reserve of coal estimated at more than four hundred thousand million tonnes.

However, the magazine notes, the high content of water and rock in Kansk-and-Achinsk coal makes its transportation uneconomical. This has caused specialists to look for an economically sound method for utilizing the resources of this rich field. They have come up with three solutions as follows:

In the first place it has been decided to build power-

ful electric stations in the immediate vicinity of the coal pits. The electricity they generate will be transmitted to consumers.

In the second place, as part of the complex development of the region, major energy-consuming industries, such as non-ferrous metal smelters and chemical factories, will be built which means that a lion's share of the electricity will be consumed on the spot.

In the third place, in order to mitigate the deficit of energy in the Urals and, in the future, in the entire European part of this country, it has been decided to create superpowerful transmission lines of a unique voltage and transmission capacity, both for direct and alternating currents.

These principles lay the foundation for the long-term scientific and technical programme for the development of the Kansk-and-Achinsk Fuel and Energy Base, the magazine stresses.

#### CONCERN FOR MOTHER AND CHILD

As was the case in previous years, a sweeping programme designed to improve the conditions of life for mothers and children is being implemented as part of the 11th five-year plan of 1981-1985, writes EKO-NOMICHESKAYA GAZETA at Moscow. There have been large increases in government aid to families with many children, including grants to single mothers and additional paid leave has been introduced for mothers at two or more children.

The number of children's preschool establishments is growing. In 1985, there were 132.8 thousand, and this year, new centres will be built in approximately 500 thousand children of pre-school age, of whom 45 per cent live in the countryside. Parents pay only twenty per cent the cost of maintaining their children at such centres, the rest being borne by the state.

Apart from permanent preschool centres, summer kindergartens and Young Pioneer camps are organized, catering for five million children including two million of preschool age per year. In 1983, 600 additional beds were introduced to cover the cost of accommodation in Young Pioneer camps. Half of this accommodation is granted free of charge, and the rest is provided at twenty per cent of the nominal cost.

### Places to visit

## The world's biggest bell

The enormous Tsar Bell stands in front of the two Greet Bells in the Kremlin in Moscow. Weighing 200 tonnes, it is the biggest bell in the world and is made of cast iron. It has no equals. It was cast in 1733-1735 by the Russian masters, the father and son Motovilovs.

A huge 11-tonne fragment of the bell lies next to it. One story has it that the bell was still in the casting pit in 1737 when a fire raged the Kremlin to the ground. While the fire was being put out, water soaked through to the bell and a "small piece" broke off. The Tsar Bell remained in the ground for a century.

Today, placed on a pedestal, it is one of the sights of our capital.



### VIEWPOINT

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

Academician

Guri MARCHUK,

Vice-Chairman, USSR Council of Ministers; Chairman, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology

We need more efficient research, in all the sciences. This is required by a number of objective factors which have been complicating the economic development of our country in the eighties. First and foremost, we are referring to lower growth in the able-bodied population, and therefore to the inability to hood industrial potential through increasing the workforce. The second adverse factor is the need to develop natural resources in the harsh conditions of Siberia and the Far East, as the more favourably sited deposits are just about exhausted.

Major oil and gas, coal, non-ferrous metal and other raw material bases are in the established in the vast expanses — beyond the Urals and prospecting along the sea shelf will continue on a larger scale. True, this requires considerable outlays, special low-temperature technology and new means for transporting natural resources.

Previously the country concentrated an expanding its industrial and economic potential by investing mainly in new factories. As a result, over the last two five-year plan periods fixed assets were almost doubled. This is a major achievement for our national economy. In order to obtain even more handsome returns from the fixed assets, we must now switch from an extensive national economy to an intensive one.

This implies that industrial performance has to be improved despite low growth in the workforce. This can be achieved, first of all, through better equipment, through savings of input materials and energy and better productivity. In other words, we intend to improve the industrial facilities already in operation. Reconstruction and the introduction of advanced technology are the two most characteristic features of an intensive economy. Since reconstruction involves new technology, this will be done with effective assistance from research and development institutions, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and university science and research and production amalgamations. We have already drawn up 170 large-scale inter-industrial scientific and technological programmes. These include the regional programmes for Siberia, the Urals and the Far East. They take more thorough account of local social, economic and natural conditions and allow for smoother coordination between Academic, university and industrial science.

The main criterion for assessing the performance of any research team is its contribution to the development and introduction into industry of new processes, equipment, advanced technologies, etc., on the basis of fundamental and applied research. In view of the foregoing, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology keeps a close eye on the development of technological centres capable of shaping trends in any field. Such centres already incorporate existing research institutions, design bureaus and other agencies working for their respective industries.

Handwritten text in Russian, possibly a signature or note, written vertically on the right margin.

again with chandeliers and stained-glass windows. One can often hear music sounding from its Gothic vaults. The Trakai castle is a national landmark; the castle has a history museum, and special concerts of classical and Lithuanian folk music are arranged there each summer for tourists and guests.

But Trakai is not just a castle, it lies in a very beautiful spot.